Amendments to the Specification:

Page 9, please replace the paragraph spanning lines 9-26 as follows:

The above described driving scheme for the driving of the LCD electrooptic switching element 1, due to large differences in the amplitudes of the driving signals on the electrodes 2 and 3 of the LCD electrooptic switching element 1, can cause significant differences in duration times for different electric voltage levels with the said electric driving signals. Therefore it is useful to optionally change the reference voltage level V_{C1} on the input 21 of the comparator 20 according to the signal generated by the sensor 35 at its output 34, which marks the activation period of the switching element in such a way that the time-intervals of the polarity change of the electric driving signals are as uniform as possible. The appropriate selection of the reference voltage V_{C1} on the input 21 of the comparator 20 is provided by the logic control circuitry 30, which in accordance with the signal generated by the sensor 35 on its output 34 connected to the input 31 of the said control circuitry 30. The output 34 of the circuitry 30 connected to the control input 26 of the analogue switch 24, controls the said analogue switch synchronously with the signals, marking the time period of the activation of the LCD switching element (for example: welding) so that it selects between the voltage levels V_{S1} and V_{S2}, connected to its inputs 27 and 28. The selected voltage V_{C1} appearing at its output 25, connected to the reference input 21 of the comparator 20 (~~V_{COMP}~~ V_{C1} in Fig.4.), determines the duration times for different electric driving voltage levels and the time intervals of the electric driving signals polarity change.

Pages 11-12, please replace the paragraph spanning page 11, line 33 through page 12, line 23 as follows:

The above described driving scheme for the driving of the LCD electrooptic switching element 1, due to large differences in the amplitudes of the driving signals on the electrodes 2 and 3 of the LCD electrooptic switching element 1, can cause significant differences in duration times for different driving voltage levels with the said electric driving signals. Therefore it is useful to optionally change the reference voltage level on the input 55 of the comparator 54 according to the signal generated by the sensor 35 at its output 34, which marks the activation period of the switching element, in such a way that the time-intervals of the polarity change of the electric driving signals are as uniform as possible. The appropriate selection of the reference voltage on the input 55 of the comparator 54 is provided by the logic control circuitry 30, in accordance with the signal generated by the sensor 35 on its output 34 connected to the input 31 of the said control circuitry 30 and in accordance with the digital driving signal for the LCD electrooptic switching element 1, which is connected via the output 19 of the "flip/flop" switching circuitry 17 to its synchronization input 59. So the logic circuitry 30 via its output 32 connected to the control input 26 controls the analogue switch 24. The analogue switch 24 synchronously with the signal of the sensor 35, marking the time period of the activation of the LCD electrooptic switching element 1 and the digital control signal for the said LCD electrooptic switching element 1, selects between the voltage levels V_{S1} and V_{S2}, connected to the inputs 27 and 28 of the analogue switch in such a way that the reference voltage level V_C is appropriately selected synchronously with the selected digital driving signal 19 for the LCD electrooptic switching element 1. This results in the

fact that every direct current voltage compensation process is carried on to the end. The analogue switch 24 connects the selected voltage V_C via its output 25 to the reference input 55 of the comparator 54 (~~V_{COMP}~~ V_C in Fig.6.). Significant increase of the symmetry of the electric driving signals for the LCD electrooptic switching element 1 is possible by using the adequate ratio between the voltage levels V_{S1} and V_{S2}.

Pages 14-15, please replace the paragraph spanning page 14, line 23 through page 15, line 15 as follows:

The electronic control circuitry, as described in the preferred embodiment #3, can be optionally upgraded in such a way that it can compensate for the time variations in the driving of the LCD electrooptic switching element 1 resulting from the variations of the amplitude of the electric driving signals on the electrodes 2 and 3 of the LCD electrooptic switching element 1 while the comparation voltage V_C is kept constant. Due to the differences in the duration of the individual driving levels it is possible, in accordance with the signal generated by the sensor 35 at its output 34, marking the activation period of the LCD electrooptic switching element 1, to change the reference voltage level at the input 55 of the comparator 54 in such a way that the time-intervals of the polarity change of the electric driving signals are as uniform as possible. The appropriate selection of the reference voltage level at the input 55 of the comparator 54 is provided by the logic control circuitry 30 in accordance with the signal of the sensor 35 the output 34 of which is connected to its control input 31 as well as with the digital control signal for the LCD electrooptic switching element 1 connected from the output 19 of the "flip/flop" switching circuitry 17 to its synchronization input 59. The logic control circuitry 30 in

turn drives the analogue switch 24 via its output 32 connected to the control input 26 of the said analogue switch. The analogue switch 24 synchronously with the signal of the sensor 35, marking the time period of the activation of the LCD electrooptic switching element 1 and the digital control signal for the said LCD electrooptic switching element 1, selects between the voltage levels V_{S1} and V_{S2}, connected to the inputs 27 and 28 of the analogue switch in such a way that the reference voltage level V_C is appropriately selected synchronously with the selected digital driving signal 19 for the LCD electrooptic switching element 1. This results in a fact that every DC voltage compensation cycle is completed. The analogue switch 24 connects the selected voltage V_C via its output 25 to the reference input 55 of the comparator 54 (~~V_{COMP}~~ $\underline{V_C}$ in Fig.6.). Significant increase of the symmetry of the electric driving signals for the LCD electrooptic switching element 1 is possible by using the appropriate selection of the ratio between the voltage levels V_{S1} and V_{S2}.